



Peas enrich the soil.

Soy beans make good silage.

More dairy products are wanted.

Give the cow nothing but fresh water.

Cleanliness is one of the essentials in poultry work.

Are your neighbor's crops looking better than your own?

Move the farm closer to town by means of better roads.

While charcoal is not a food, fowls gain flesh faster during its use.

Progress in dairying is greatest where there is the most interest.

The only honest way to water milk is to give pure water to the cows.

No part of the farm work is more universally neglected than the garden.

Throw your ashes into the poultry-house and watch them enjoy themselves.

Trouble with weeds has caused more alfalfa failures than any other one thing.

The cow that is a large producer of milk must be a large consumer of feed and water.

For grinding purposes alfalfa hay should be cut when the very first blossoms appear.

When the horse is in normal condition he should have all of the water he will drink.

It is possible to milk in comfort if the stables are kept in a clean, sanitary and light condition.

To the good dairyman it is important that the exact age of every fowl on his premises is known.

A profitable farm garden is a continuous source of satisfaction from early spring until frost comes.

Alfalfa should be raked and cooked up the afternoon of the day of cutting where conditions are favorable.

Indiana produced \$26,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs in 1909, year of the last census—figures just out.

In the rush, don't forget those odd corners that are growing up to weeds and seeding the farm to these pests.

Where milk is "set" in pans it is a good sanitary precaution to cover the pans with clean paper after cooling.

A good farm paper is the very best machine on the farm, and will be the means of making the most money for you.

The three essentials for a successful dairy cow are vigor, capacity for food and well-developed organs for milk production.

Corn silage is no less valuable for carrying stockers and feeders through the winter months than for fattening and finishing heaves.

The most humane method of dehorning a cow is to do the work with a little caustic potash when the horns are just starting on the calf.

A record cow is not only a good ad for the breeder, but it is a boost for the breed as well, to say nothing of the country which produced it.

When swine are bred for mere fancy points and when constitution and substance are lost sight of they cease to be profitable assimilators of food.

Good butter is as good as gold anywhere in the summer time, and a farm that turns out a good supply of the A-1 kind every week is a gold mine.

J. A. Ferguson, Missouri station, is urging farmers to set out forest nurseries in a portion of their vegetable gardens—later to plant waste places with the seedlings.

Study each cow's rations.

Give chickens good range.

Keep live stock of some kind.

Humus in the soil is necessary.

Guinea fowls are always in demand.

Market your product to suit your market.

Flavor in butter is more important than color.

Keep a sharp lookout for the cabbage worm.

Coal and charcoal are great aids to digestion in pigs.

The farm dog should not be allowed to run the dairy cow.

Badly kept poultry quarters are usually the cause of lice.

Bumble foot is said to be nothing less than a stone bruise.

Efficiency in directing the power of the horse means a great deal.

A treeless home, is a lonesome looking place to one who is a lover of trees.

The two row cultivator helps the farmer to keep well ahead of the weeds.

A home repair outfit will save you many dollars before it outlives its usefulness.

Trouble with weeds has caused more alfalfa failures than any other one thing.

Best poultry tonic on earth is God's tonic—the common dandelion fed freely.

Rainfall saved by timely cultivation is worth a whole deluge of water a week too late.

The quality of next year's asparagus will depend upon the growth made this year.

The use of celery is obviously on the increase, but the demand is for a first-class article.

Corn silage is valuable and efficient for carrying beef breeding stock through the winter.

You must watch goslings that are hatched with hens, as lice weaken and kill them easily.

If the flocks are clipped and the horse's legs are kept clean, scratching will never bother.

Half bran, hold cornmeal, mixed with skim milk, makes a good ration for young goslings.

A dirty floor is not desirable in a milking stable, but it is preferable to a filthy, dusty atmosphere.

When the pea crop is over, clear away the vines and plant potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, beets, etc.

Late truck crops are grown chiefly upon land from which hay has been mown or following strawberries.

Do not pay out your good money for a mass of mixed feeds made out of materials you know nothing about.

When you have carefully selected the sows select a sire of the same breed from a good reputable breeder's herd.

A cloth will do a better job of straining milk than any wire strainer. Boil the cloth frequently to keep it sanitary.

Lime is a splendid disinfectant and can be used to advantage in the stables, hog houses and poultry houses or upon the farm.

Ducks in the garden will devour many bugs, slugs and worms and cannot scratch. Guinea hens also are useful in the garden.

Cucumbers and cantaloupes will not cross, as they are two different species. No danger of mixing if they are planted alongside each other.

The chief crops which are grown for a late market are cabbages, celery, cucumbers for pickles, sweet corn, tomatoes, squash and rutabaga turnips.

When meat is given to chickens it is a good plan to mince very fine and mix with meal, otherwise the chicks dislike other food for several hours afterwards.

To prevent roup setting in, when a bird appears to have taken cold, wash the bird's face and nostrils with carbolic acid diluted in the proportion of 1 to 60 with chlorinated soda.

DESTROY THE GRASSHOPPERS NOW IS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ADVICE

These Insects Threaten to Do as Much Damage This Year as They Did in 1911—How to Fight the Pests—Poultry and Hogs Are Great Aid in the Work.

GRASSHOPPERS have already begun work. The dry weather that has prevailed since spring set in makes it very probable that these insects will do as much damage to crops this year as they did in 1911. In alfalfa fields and weed patches, along the edges of fields, and from land now in small grain, young grasshoppers will continue to hatch until about August 1. The fight against them must begin now. Land that is farmed to corn, kafir, or other planted or sowed crops which required a stirring of the ground this spring with a plow will have no grasshoppers hatch on it. Only native species are to be found in the state and these always mature in the fields of the neighborhood where they hatch, usually remaining in the same field unless driven to another by their food becoming exhausted. A strong wind from one direction for several successive days will cause them to drift with it, and a heavy rain causing a flood to sweep from an infested field will wash grasshoppers to other fields where they are left stranded to revive and begin their devastation anew.

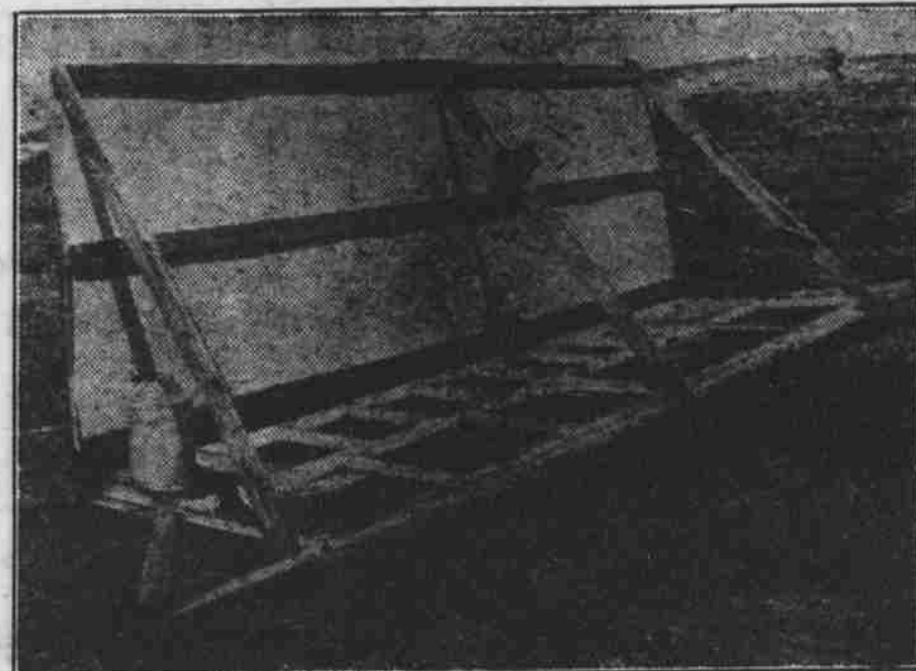
It was found last year, that poisoned bran mash, the hopperdozer, and

advising it wherever practicable.

The hopperdozer is a device for catching grasshoppers in coal oil, and is very effective where it can be drawn over an infested area near the surface of the ground. It consists of a pan made from a piece of sheet iron about 8 feet long and 28 or 30 inches wide by turning up about 4 inches of the edges all around it, soldering partitions about 2 feet apart on the inside, and mounting it on a sled having at its back an upright screen of oil cloth 3 feet high, with smooth side forward. The sled should be long enough to carry two, three or four pans, depending on the size of the area to be gone over.

Water should cover the bottom of the pan to a depth of about 1 inch and enough oil should be added to form a good film on top of it. As the dozer is drawn over the ground the hopper leap up before it and very many fall back into the water, while others are caught by the screen and drop in also.

The hopperdozer can be used on alfalfa fields for two weeks or more, after a crop has been cut, without injury. Where the dozer cannot be used, the poisoned bait can be applied. This is prepared by mixing 1 pound



A HOME-MADE HOPPER-DOZER.

poultry and young hogs were very efficient measures for checking the ravages of grasshoppers.

Where poultry and young hogs can be let run on an infested area they furnish the surest means of destroying the grasshoppers. While the insects are yet small, flocks of turkeys and chickens will eat great numbers of them, and check what would otherwise be a very serious outbreak. They can be driven about from one infested field to another and will soon become accustomed to it so a child can handle them. Hogs can be run on alfalfa, weed patches, and pasture lands where the insects are numerous. A few sows with young pigs running on an alfalfa field will prevent grasshopper damage to a surprising extent, and where alfalfa is left standing for seed, the damage by grasshoppers which they prevent will be a great deal larger than their direct injury to the crop of seed. A drove of young shoats will protect a large area if handled as recommended for poultry. The use of poultry and hogs has been reported as giving such uniformly beneficial results that we have no hesitation in

of Paris green or of white arsenic with 20 pounds of bran by using a wooden paddle or spade, and making this into a mash with 3½ gallons of water in which 2 quarts of cheap syrup have been dissolved, and the juice and finely chopped pulp and peel of 3 oranges or lemons have been stirred. The damp mash that is formed is then sown broadcast in the infested areas during the early morning, the amount made by the quantities of ingredients given being sufficient for about 5 acres. When this bait is properly applied no uneasiness need be felt about birds, fowls or other animals getting poisoned where it is used. On alfalfa fields the bait should be applied, after a crop has been removed and before the new growth has started, to get the best results. It requires fresh application every time the insects become threatening. Where the grasshoppers attack trees use double the amount of syrup and half as much water, and press small quantities of the sticky bait in crevices of the bark and in the forks of branches. Use Paris green where the bait is put on trees as the arsenic burns severely where it washes over plants.

FOAMY CREAM AND HOW TO HANDLE IT

[By D. S. Burch, State Dairy Commissioner at K. S. A. C.]

Kansas dairymen and creamerymen suffer a financial loss of at least \$5,000 each summer from the foaming of cream. From our present knowledge a foamy cream is caused by the action of a yeast on the milk sugar which results in the formation of alcohol and carbon dioxide gas. Both of these products are driven off by pasteurization.

During the summer of 1911, 53 samples of yeasty cream were examined and tested at Kansas cream stations. The average acidity was .51 per cent. Of all the samples of the yeasty cream 45 per cent were found to be first grade (.5 per cent acid or less), and of the remaining 55 per cent of second grade cream, only a few samples showed bitter or rancid flavors. Thus while foamy cream, judged by its appearance, is apparently objectionable, its actual quality is better than average second grade cream. The losses from foaming are chiefly mechanical; in fact buttermakers are agreeably surprised in the quality of butter made from yeasty cream properly handled.

Tests of over 500 samples of all

kinds of cream show that foaming will not occur if the temperature is kept below 70 degrees. Foamy cream should be handled as follows:

While the cream is in the station or on the route, stir it frequently to force out the gas. Just before shipping, see that none of the cans containing yeasty cream are more than two-thirds full. Add from three to five pounds of pure ice directly to each can of yeasty cream, using chunks as big as a baseball.

Most foamy cream has a temperature of 75 to 85 degrees. There is no apparent relation between the test of cream and its tendency to foam.

How the yeast gets into the cream is not definitely known, though probably from dust or propagated from unsalted cans.

Foamy cream gives the public an unfavorable, though inaccurate impression of Kansas butter.

The experience of creamerymen and dairymen in the elimination of foamy cream is solicited to the end that a very needless loss may be reduced.

Voices of Conscience.

A western Kentucky negro was in jail awaiting trial for stealing a calf. His wife called to see him. On her way out the jailer, whose name was Grady, halted her.

"Mandy," he inquired, "have you got a lawyer for Jim?"

"No, sah," said his wife. "Ef Jim was guilty I'd git him a lawyer right away; but he tells me he ain't guilty, and so, of co'se, I ain't aimin' to hire none."

"Mr. Grady," came a voice from the cells above, "you tell dat nigger woman down thar to git a lawyer—and git a dam' good one, too!"—Saturday Evening Post.

ECZEMA CAME ON SCALP

Lebanon, O.—"My eczema started on my thigh with a small pimple. It also came on my scalp. It began to itch and I began to scratch. For eighteen or twenty years I could not tell what I passed through with that awful itching. I would scratch until the blood would soak through my underwear, and I couldn't talk to my friends on the street but I would be digging and punching that spot, until I was very much ashamed. The itching was so intense I could not sleep after once in bed and warm. I certainly suffered torment with that eczema for many years.

"I chased after everything I ever heard of, but all to no avail. I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. Imagine my delight when I applied the first dose to that awful itching fire on my leg and scalp, in less than a minute the itching on both places ceased. I got some more Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the second day I never had another itching spell, and Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely cured me. I was troubled with awful dandruff all over my scalp. The Cuticura Soap has cured that trouble." (Signed) L. R. Fink, Jan. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

Mr. Shaw's Interpretation.

William Shaw, the secretary of the famous Christian Endeavor society, said in a witty after-dinner address in Boston:

"There is a little Back Bay girl who is much interested in her auntie's Christian Endeavor work. The little girl was writing a letter to her brother at Yale one day, and in the midst of the epistle she looked up and said: 'Auntie, how do you spell devil?'

"'Devil!' cried her aunt, with a shocked smile. 'Why, child, don't you know you mustn't use such a word as devil?'

"'But, auntie,' protested the little girl, I want to tell brother about your Christian and devil meetings!'

Why They Went.

As the Sunday school teacher entered her classroom, she saw leaving in great haste a little girl and her still smaller brother.

"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?" she exclaimed in surprise.

"Pleathe, Mith Anne, we've got to go," was the distressed reply. "Jimmy 'th thwallowed hith collection."—Lippincott's.

Old friends are best, but many a woman deludes herself with the idea that she is too young to have any old friends.

Job was a patient man, but he never found the cat asleep on the piano just after he had varnished it.

A WINNING START

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force for the Day.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet, but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when indigestion was varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page. Over read the above letter! A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, real, full of human interest.